



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

combination of topical and period treatments. The two centuries discussed are divided into periods more or less corresponding in aims and methods of exploration, and each geographical division is treated for each period. Opinion will differ as to the wisdom of this treatment. The writer of this review has found it more interesting to read the book by topics, selecting for example, the chapters on the South Pacific, then those on America, and so on.

The book represents an enormous amount of reading. Its great value lies in bringing together in a handy reference book a great amount of information, well arranged, and well written. The great mass of detail, however, detracts from the readable qualities of the book, while the briefness of treatment of many lesser discoveries does not satisfy the student who may use the book for reference. Complete elimination of many lesser explorers would not detract from either its interest or its value. The book is profusely illustrated with cuts and maps—many of them reproductions of old charts taken from the original documents, some of them new and original. The very complete index greatly adds to its value as a work of reference.

G. B. ROORBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

HUBBARD, A. J. *The Fate of the Empires*. Pp. xx, 220. Price, \$2.10. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Civilization, according to the author, is the joint product of Instinct, Reason, and the Religious Motive. "Instinct" is the inherited inborn impulse essential to race survival and subordinates the individual to the race. It involves a birth rate limited only by physical possibilities, a merciless sacrifice and an unlimited waste of individual life. The unmitigated struggle for existence created by pure instinct is modified by "Reason"—the logical faculty, untouched by Instinct from below, and dissociated from the Religious Motive above (p. 28), which relates the individual to "Society—the sum of individuals co-existing at any time" (p. 33), resulting in the perception of a conflict of interests, and, to the degree that pure "Reason" controls, mitigates this conflict through socialism and a decreased birth rate, to the great advantage of the individual and to "Society" but destructive of "Race"—"The sum of the, as yet, unborn generations." As "Reason" overcomes "Instinct" Society educates, and at the same time, extinguishes itself. This has been the history of Empires, *e.g.* Greece and Rome.

Whether or not a progressive and yet stable civilization can be created depends upon a reconciliation of these two tendencies. This can be secured only through an ultra-rational religious motive which substitutes a cosmocentric for a geocentric philosophy of life based upon "self sacrifice that is offered upon the altars of the Most High,"—"an authority external to ourselves" (p. 76).

It is keenly to be regretted that the author, with such keen insight into the analysis of social forces should have taken recourse to a form of religious philosophy now so generally superseded by a clearer realization that its best means

of expression is through enlightened human reason and not as an extraneous force. It is to be hoped that the concept of religion presented will not obscure the real function of religion in affecting this reconciliation. In general the author has made a valuable contribution to the subject of social interpretation.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

KEY, ELLEN. *The Woman Movement*. Pp. xvii, 224. Price \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912.

This new volume by Ellen Key first published in Sweden in 1909 has just been made available to American readers by translation. In a way which we have learned from her other books to be characteristic of her she puts into virile language her ideas of the Woman Movement and the "new phase it is now entering, a phase in which the claim to exert the rights and functions of men is less important than the claims of woman's rights as the mother and educator of the coming generation."

Havelock Ellis, in his introduction to the book traces five stages of development in the woman movement: the struggle for equal rights of education; for entrance into the professions; the evolution of certain personal rights, such for instance as regards marriage and property; the right of suffrage; and finally this new stage as quoted above. In its external as well as its inner results, in its influence upon single women; upon daughters, upon the relations of men and women in general, upon marriage, and upon motherhood, each of which she has outlined in a separate chapter, the author attempts to show wherein the woman movement has endeavored to develop woman's personality and where, in her opinion, it has failed when it has refused to recognize that with woman "the life of the heart predominates" and that she can only attain to the development of the highest personality through her function of mother and educator of a new generation.

The book throughout is a wonderful stimulator of thought in these days (to take only one instance) when a certain coterie of representatives of woman's rights are attempting to throw all emphasis on a particular phase, namely the demand for parliamentary suffrage. As the author says "the ballot in and of itself does not injure the fineness of a woman's hand any more than a cooking receipt;" but in its attainment does not lie all that woman is struggling for.

BRUCE D. MUDGETT.

University of Pennsylvania.

LUSK, HUGH H. *Social Welfare in New Zealand*. Pp. vi, 287. Price \$1.50. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1913.

Mr. Lusk, a former member of the New Zealand Parliament, has presented in popular style an account of the various social and economic experiments which have caused the eyes of the world to be directed to the little dominion